

ANCILLA GRAMMATICÆ;
OR,
An Epitome
OF
GRAMMAR

CONTAINING
All the necessary Rudiments
the *Latine Tongue*: Composed
short and easie Method for the u
young SCHOLARS.

By I. B. φιλομάδης.

With short Rules of Spelling ORTHO
GRAPHIE, Pointing, Construing, Paraphrasing
making Latine, Variation, Imitation, &c.

By *Ra. Johnson* of *Brignol-School* in *Yorkshire*.

LONDON, Printed for *Tho. Pierrepont*, at the
Sun in *St. Pauls Church-yard*. 1663.



Imprimatur, Sept. 15. 1663.

*. Franck. S. T. P. Reverendissi-
mo in Christo P. ac Domino
Domino Archi-Episcopo Cant. à
Sacr. Dom.*



ANCILLA GRAMMATICÆ:

O R,

An Epitome of Grammer, containing all the necessary Rudiments of the Latine Tongue, composed in a short and easie method, for the use of young Scholars. By I Φιλομάχης.

IN the Latine Tongue or Speech there be eight or kinds of words, as,

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
| 1. Noun. | } Declined. | 5. Adverb. | } Use |
| 2. Pronoun. | | 6. Conjunction. | |
| 3. Verb. | | 7. Preposition. | |
| 4. Participle. | | 8. Interjection. | |

1. A Noun, is the Name by which any thing is called, and is, { Substantive,
Adjective.

A Noun Substantive, is that standeth by it self, and may be fully understood without any other word, and

(2)

is either, { 1. Proper,
Or,
2. Common.

1. Proper only to the thing it betokeneth, as
James: Or,

2. Common, that is to more of the same kind, as
Man. There belongs also to a Noun,

1. Two Numbers. { 1. The Singular, which
speaketh but of one.
2. The Plural, which
speaketh of more
than one.

Six Cases in each Number.

1. *Nominative*, or naming Case.

2. *Genitive*, hath the sign of.

3. *Dative*, hath the sign to.

4. *Accusative*, hath the sign thee.

5. *Vocative*, or calling Case.

6. *Ablative*, join'd with a Preposition.

Seven Genders, which are,

Masculine,

Feminine,

Neuter,

Common of two,

Common of three,

Doubtful.

Which is De-
clined with

Hic.

Hac.

Hoc.

Hic, and *hac*.

Hic, *hac* & *hoc*.

Hic, or *hac*.

Epicene, which signifieth both Sexes under one Ar-
ticle.

Articles

(3)

Articles are Notes of the Genders, borrow'd of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

Singulariter.	Nom.	Hic, hæc, hoc.
	Gen.	Huius.
	Dat.	Hui.
	Accu.	Hunc, hanc, hoc.
	Voca.	Hæus.

Pluraliter.	Nom.	Hi, he, hæc.
	Gen.	Horum, harum, eorum.
	Dat.	His.
	Accu.	His, has, hæc.
	Voca.	Hæus.

4. Five Declensions or Variations, according to their several Termination in each Case, and are known by the ending of the Genitive Case Sng. A Type of the five Declensions you have in the following Table

Singulariter.

Dec.	No.	Gen.	Dat.	Accu.	Voc.	Abl.
1.		a.	a.	am.		a.
2.		i.	o.	um.		o.
3.		is.	i.	em, im.		e.
4.		us.	ui.	um.		u.
5.		ei.	ei.	em.		e.

Pluraliter.

Dec.	No.	Gen.	Dat.	Accu.	Voc.	Abl.
1.	a.	orum	is.	ae.		is.
2.	i.	orum	is.	os.		is.
3.	es.	um, im.	bus.	es.		bus.
4.	us.	um, im.	ibus.	us.		ibus.
5.	es.	um, im.	ibus.	es.		ibus.

Note, that *i* *da* and *nata*, make the Dative and Ablative plural, in *is*, or in *bus*. Also *De*, *Mula*, *Equa*, *liberta*, make the Dative and Ablative Case Plural in *ibus* only.

Also, when the Nominative endeth in *us* (if it be the second Declension) the Vocative

Vocative shall end in *e*, except *Deus*, that maketh *O Deus*, and *Filius*, that maketh *O Fili*. When the Nominative endeth in *us*, if it be a proper Name of a man, the Vocative shall end in *i*. Also these Nouns following make their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*, *Agnus*, *Lucus*, *Vulgus*, *Populus*, *Chorus*, *Fluvius*, and all Nouns of the Neuter Gender (of what Declension soever) have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike in both Numbers, and in the Plural Number end all in *a*, except *Ambo* and *Duo*, which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, and be thus declined.

Nom. Gen. Dat. Accu. Voc. Ablat.

Plural.	<i>o</i>	<i>orum</i>	<i>obus</i>	<i>os</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>obus</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>orum</i>	<i>abus</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>abus</i>
	<i>o</i>	<i>orum</i>	<i>obus</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>obus</i>

Note, all Nouns of the Fifth Declension, be of the feminine Gender, except *Meridies* and *Dies*.

A Noun Adjective, is a word that cannot signifie in speech without a Substantive, Adjectives, of three endings, be declined after the first and second Declension. As for Example :

Singular. { Nom. *us, a, um.*
 Gen. *i, e, i.*
 Dat. *is, e, o.*
 Accu. *um, am, um.*
 Voc. *e, a, um.*
 Ablat. *is, a, o.*

Plural. { Nom. *i, e, a.*
 Gen. *orum, arum, orum.*
 Dat. *is.*
 Accu. *os, as, a.*
 Voc. *i, e, a.*
 Ablat. *is.*

Note,

Note, that some Adjectives make their Genitive in *is*, Dative in *i*, as *unus*, *totus*, *solus*; and also *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter* & *neuter*, which five last lack the Vocative Case.

Adjectives of two endings are declined like *Tristis*,

Singular.	N.	<i>Hic & hac tristis, & hic triste.</i>
	G.	<i>Hujus tristis.</i>
	D.	<i>Huic tristi.</i>
	A.	<i>Hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.</i>
	V.	<i>Tristis & triste.</i>
Plural.	A.	<i>Hoc, hac & hoc tristi.</i>
	N.	<i>Hi & he tristes, & ha tristia.</i>
	G.	<i>Horum, harum & horum tristium.</i>
	D.	<i>Tristibus.</i>
	A.	<i>Hos & ha tristes, & hac tristia.</i>
	V.	<i>Tristes & tristia.</i>
	A.	<i>His tristibus.</i>

Of three endings, like *Felix*, thus.

Singular.	N.	<i>Hic, hac & hoc felix.</i>
	G.	<i>Hujus felici.</i>
	D.	<i>Huic felici.</i>
	A.	<i>Hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.</i>
	V.	<i>Felix.</i> } <i>felice,</i>
	A.	<i>Hoc, hac & hoc</i> } <i>felici.</i>

The Plural Number of *Felix* is declined in like manner as *Tristis*, both after the third Declension.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, which are,

1. Positive, and signifyeth without exceeding, as *durus*, hard.
2. Comparative, somewhat exceedeth the positive, as *durius*, harder; and is,
3. Superlative, which exceedeth both the former in the highest degree, as *durissimus* hardest; and is

{ formed of the first Case of the Positive that endeth in i, by putting to	}	or, in the Mascul. and Fem. and <i>us</i> in the Neuter gender. <i>ssimus</i> , as of <i>duri</i> , <i>durissimus</i> .
---	---	---

2. A Pronoun, is a word put instead of a Noun, and they are Fifteen in Number. *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, & vestras*; to which are added *qui, quis, cujus, cujas*.

Ego, tu, sui, be Pronoun Substantives, the rest Adjectives.

There belongs to a Pronoun, 1. Number. 2. Case. 3. Gender, as in a Noun, and 4. Declension, of which there are but four, as following.

Of the I. Declension.

Is *Ego, tu, sui*.

II. Declension.

Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui & quid

III. Declension.

III. Declension.

Mens, tuus, suus, noster & vester, & cujus, declined like Adjectives of three endings.

IV. Declension.

Nostras, vestras, & cujas, be declined like Adjectives of three Articles.

Note, all Pronouns want Vocative Case, except *tu, meus, noster & nostras*.

The endings of the Genitive Case in each Declension, is,

1.	2.	3.	4.
i.	ius, or jus.	i, e, i.	ius.

Pronouns have also three persons.

1. Speaketh of himself, as *Ego, I, Nos, we*.

2. } is spoken { to, as *tu, thou, vos, ye*.

3. } of, as *ille, he, illi, they*.

All Nouns, Pronouns and Participles be of the third person, except *Ego* and *Nos, Tu* and *Vos*, and every Vocative Case, which are of the second person.

3. A Verb, is a word signifying $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to be,} \\ \text{to do,} \\ \text{to suffer,} \end{array} \right\}$ as, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sum, I am.} \\ \text{Amo, I love.} \\ \text{Amor, I am loved.} \end{array} \right.$

And is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Personal, and declined with three} \\ \text{persons in both Numbers,} \\ \text{either,} \\ 2. \text{ Impersonal, and declined in the} \\ \text{third person singular only.} \end{array} \right.$

There belongs to a Verb,

1. Five kinds.

1. Active, ends in *o*, and signifieth to do.

2. Passive, ends in *or*, and signifieth to suffer.

3. Neuter, ends in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m, \text{ and signifieth to be.} \\ o, \text{ and signifyeth to do, and} \\ \text{to suffer.} \end{array} \right.$

4. Deponent, ends in *or*, signifies to do.

5. Common, ending in *or*, and signifies both to do and suffer.

Four Moods,

(1.) Indicative, which telleth a thing plainly.

(2.) Imperative, which biddeth or commandeth.

(3.) Potential, is Construed with may, can, might, should, could, would or ought, without an Adverb, and is called Optative, when used with an Adverb of wishing. Subjunctive,

Give, when join'd with a Conjunction.

4. Infinitive, without Number or Person, to which belong three Gerunds, which end

in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{di} \\ \text{do} \\ \text{dum} \end{array} \right\}$ as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amādi, of loving, or of being} \\ \text{Amādo, in loving, or in being} \\ \text{Amādum, to love, or to be} \end{array} \right\}$ loved.

Also two $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Ends in } um, \text{ and signifieth actively.} \\ 2. \text{Ends in } u, \text{ and signifieth passively.} \end{array} \right.$
Supines,

3. Five Tenses.

1. Present. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which speaketh} \\ \text{of the time} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that now is,} \\ \text{not fully past.} \end{array} \right.$
2. Preterperfect.
3. Preterperfect. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which speaketh} \\ \text{of the time} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fully past.} \\ \text{long ago past.} \end{array} \right.$
4. Preterpluperfect.
5. Future. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to come.} \end{array} \right.$

Verbs have also four Conjugations.

1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ long} \\ e \text{ long} \\ e \text{ short} \\ i \text{ long} \end{array} \right\}$ hath $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{before } re \\ \text{and } ris, as, \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amāre, Amāris.} \\ \text{Docere, Doceris.} \\ \text{Legere, Legeris.} \\ \text{Audire, Audiris.} \end{array} \right.$

All Tenses that end in *ram, rim, stem, ro, ste*, are formed of the Preterperfect Tense, the rest are formed of the Present Tense.

4. A Participle, is a word derived of a Verb, and takes part of a Noun, and hath,

1. Number.	} like a	{	5. Tens.	} like a		
2. Case.			Noun.		6. Signifi-	Verb.
3. Gender.						
4. Declension.						

Of which there be four kinds.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Of the Pres. Tens. | } which en- | { English in <i>ing.</i>
Latine in <i>ans</i> , or <i>ens</i> . |
| 2. Of the Preter. Tens. | | |
| 3. } of the Fu- | { <i>rus</i> . } which sig- | { actively, as <i>amatus</i> .
passively, as <i>amandus</i> . |
| 4. } ture in | | |

Participles of the Present Tense be declined like Adjectives of three Articles, the rest like Adjectives of three endings.

5. An Adverb is join'd with Verbs, of which there be sundry sorts, according to their divers significations, and some be compared, as *dolè*, *fortiter*, *propè*; and when Prepositions are set alone, without any casual word joined with them, they are changed into Adverbs.

6. A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joineth ohter words and sentences together, which also be of divers kinds, according to their several significations.

7. A

7. *A Preposition* is a word (commonly) set before other words, that either in { 1. *Apposition.* } as { *ad patrem.*
 { 2. *Composition.* } { *indoctus.*

and may serve { *Accusative* } Case, { *ad Templum.*
 to an { *Ablative* } as { *a Schola.*

But if they be set without a Case, they become Adverbs.

8. *An Interjection* is a word put in amongst other words, to signify some sudden passion of the mind.

These four last parts of Speech are all undeclined, and their signification may be better understood by practice, than by Rules, for which we refer you to other Authors; and having finisht the Eight Parts of Speech, it remains that we should next Treat of the Construction of words and sentences, according to the Rules of the common Grammar, though in a far briefer method.

For the due joining of words in the Latine Speech, there be Rules of { 1. *Concordance, or Agreement.*
 { 2. *Construction, or Government.*

There be three Rules of Concord, which are as follow.

1. *A Verb personal* agreeth with his Nominative Case in number and person. The Nominative Case of the first and second person is often understood, also

also the Verb (*est*) is often understood.

2. An *Adjective* (whether it be Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agreeth with his Substantive in Case, Gender and Number.

3. The Relative agreeth with its Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person.

Note, Two or more Nominatives singular will have a Verb plural, and two or more Substantives an *Adjective* or *Relative* plural; if the Nominatives be of divers persons, the Verb shall agree with the Nominative of the most worthy person; and if the Substantive be of divers Genders, the *Adjective* or *Relative* shall agree with the most worthy.

To these are added 1. The Case of the Relative.
ded the Rules of 2. The Question and Answer.

1. When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be Nominative Case to the Verb; but if there be a Nominative Case between them, the Relative shall be govern'd of the Verb, or some other word in the same sentence. 2. When a Question is asked, the Answer must be made by the same Case and Tense the Question is asked by.

2. Construction is the Government of words one upon another, and may be comprised in the following Rules.

Rule 1. When two Substantives come together, betokening divers things, the latter shall be the Genitive

rive Case ; but if they both belong to one thing, they shall be put in one Case.

Rule 2. Adjectives that signifie desire , knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting , and such like, with all such as are derived of Verbs, and end in *ax*, require a Genitive Case.

Rule 3. Adjectives that signifie profit or dis-profit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing, require a Dative Case ; also such as are derived of Verbs, and are of the passive signification, ending in *bilis*.

Rule 4. Adjectives that signifie the length, breadth, or thickness of a thing, require an Accusative , and sometimes an Ablative Case.

Rule 5. Adjectives that signifie fulness , emptiness, plenty, or want, will have an Ablative , and sometimes a Genitive Case ; and that are of the comparative degree, having then or by after them, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *contentus* , an Ablative Case.

	the Instrument.	} require an Ablative Case.
Any Adjective,	Cause.	
or Verb of	Manner of doing.	

Any Adject. or Verb	} of buying or selling, an Ablative Case of the price, that signifieth some property or passion, requires an Ablative, or Accusative Case, betokening the part or place where the property or passion is,	

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Rule 6. A Noun, or Pronoun Substantive join'd with a Participle (expressed or understood, and having no other word, whereof it may be governed) shall be put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Rule 7. Verbs,

that are	{	Verbs Substantives.	}	Govern a Nominative Case.
		Certain Passives of Calling.		
		Verbs of Gesture.		
		Verbs with Adjectives.		

Rule 8. These Verbs,

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. <i>Sum</i> , when it signifies pertaining to a thing. | } A Genitive Case. |
| 2. That betokens esteem or regard. | |
| 3. Of accusing, condemning, warning, or acquitting of the fault. | |
| 4. <i>Satigo, misereor, miseresco.</i> | |
| 5. <i>Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor & memini</i> , will have an Accusative, or, | |

Rule 9. All Verbs having to or for after them, and such as betoken profit or disprofit, to compare, give or restore, promise or pay, command or shew, trust, obey, or be against, and that threaten, or be angry with, require a Dative Case.

As also Verbs compounded with the } Adverbs, *satis, bene, male,*
And Sum with } Prepositions, *pra, ad, con,*
 its Compounds. } *sub, ante, post, ob, in, and*
inter.

Rule 10. Verbs Transitives are all such as have after them an *Accu-sative Case*

of the } Doer, } whether they be } *Active.*
 } Sufferer, } } *Commune.*
 } } } *Deponent.*

Rule 11. These Verbs govern an *Ablative Case,*

signifying, { 1. The instrument, cause, manner, or
 measure of doing.
 { 2. Buying and selling, plenty and want.
 { 3. Distance, receiving or taking away,
 with a Preposition.

Rule 12. Verbs Passives will have after them an *Ablative Case* with a Preposition, and sometimes a *Dative.*

Note, the same Verb may have several Cases in a diverse respect. Verbs of the *Infinitive Mood* are set after Verbs or *Adjectives.*

Rule 13. Gerunds and Supines have such Cases as the Verbs they come of.

di, may be used after certain Substantives and *Adjectives*, governing a *Genitive Case*.
do, is used with one of these Prepositions, *a, b, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro*, and after a Verb.
dum, after these Prepositions, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*.

First, } Verbs & Participles, that
 } Supine is put after } betokē moving to a place
 Latter, } Nouns *Adjectives*.

Rule 14. Nouns that betoken part of time be commonly put in the *Ablative Case*; but if they betoken continued time, they are put in the *Accusative Case*.

Rule 15. Nouns that shew space between place and place, are put in the *Accusative Case*.

Rule 16. Common and proper Names of great places, that signify in, to, from, or by a place, be used with Prepositions.

Proper Names of Cities of the first or second Declension, and singular Number, that signifies in, or a place, be put in the *Genitive Case*; but if they be of the third Declension, or plural Number only, they are put in the *Ablative Case*.

Also proper Names of Cities that signifie to a place, be put in the *Accusative Case*; and they which signifie from a place, be put in the *Ablative*. *Domus & rus*. follow the Rules of Cities.

Rule 17. A Verb impersonal hath no Nominative Case, but will govern divers other Cases, as,
1. *Interest, refert, and est*

for *interest* a

2. *Liber, licet, patet, &c.*

3. *juvat, decet, oportet, delectat*, only

4. *Panitet, cadet, misereet, pudet,*

pigit, a Genitive, with an } *Accusative*

5. *Attinet, pertinet, spectat*, a }
Preposition with an }

Genitive

Dative

} Case.

Rule 18. Participles govern such Cases as the Verbs they come of.

Rule 19. Adverbs of place, time and quantity, will have a Genitive Case; *en* and *ecce*, will have a Nominative, with a Dative Case, but an *Accusative* in disgrace. Also Adverbs derived of Adjectives and Prepositions, govern their Cases.

Note, when Prepositions be set without a Case, or that form the degrees of Comparison, they become *Adverbs*.

Rule 20. Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, with these four, *quam, nisi, praterquam, an*, do

couple like { Cases,
 { Moods, and
 { Tenses.

Rule 21. The Preposition *in* is not expressed, but understood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative Case; and a Verb Compound, sometime requireth the Case of the Preposition that he is compounded withall.

Rule 22. Interjections govern divers Cases, which for brevities sake is here omitted, and the Reader refer'd to larger Grammers for further information herein, this serving but as an Epitome of what is more largely treated on by others.

Rules to know the Genders of Nouns.

1. Proper Names given to {Heathen gods,
Men, Rivers,
Months,
Winds, } are {Goddeses,
Women,
Mas. } Countries, } Fem.
Cities, }

2. Common Names of Trees be Feminines.

3. The Names of {Birds,
Beasts, and
Fish, } be of the Epicene Gender.

4. Nouns that end in *um*, and change not endings, are Neuters.

5. Nouns not increasing in the Genitive Case feminine.

6. Nouns increasing long in the Genitive Case feminine.

7. Nouns increasing short in the Genitive Case singular, are Masculines

8. Ad-

S. Adjectives of

{ 1
 2 } endings,
 are of
 { 3

Common of 3.
 gender, Common
 of 2. and the last
 of the Neuter. Mas-
 culine the 2. of the
 Feminine, 3. of the
 Neuter Gender.

9. All Nouns of the fifth Declension, are of the Feminine Gender, except *Meridies* and *Dies*.

Rules to know the Preterperfect Tenses of Verbs.

1. In the first Conjugation, *avi* in the Present Tense makes *avi*, in the Preterperfect Tense, as, *no, nas, navi*.

2. In the second Conjugation, *es* in the Present Tense makes *ni*, in the Preterperfect Tense, as, *nigres, nigres, nigru*.

3. In the third Conjugation.

bo
co
do
go
ho
lo
mo
no
po
quo
ro
so

In the Present Tense, is

bi
ci
di
xi
xi
ni
ni
vi
psi
qui
vi
sivi

In the Preterperfect Tense.

sco
ta
edo
vo
xo
tio
dio
gio
pio
rio
tio
no

In the Present Tense, is

vi
ti
exi
vi
ni
ti
di
gi
pi
ri
ssi
ni

In the Preterperfect Tense.

4. In the fourth Conjugation, *is* in the Present Tense, makes *ivi* in the Preterperfect Tense, as *scio*, *scivi*, *scivi*.

5. Verbs compound- } Preter. Tens. } with the simple
ed have the same } Supine. } Verbs.

6. Verbs in *or*, make their Preterperfect Tense of the latter Supine, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*.

7. All Supines end in *tum, ium, xum*, and are known by the Preterperfect Tense, for,

<i>bi</i>	} in the Preter- perf. Tense, is	<i>tum</i>	<i>qui</i>	} in the Preter- perf. Tense, is	<i>tum</i>
<i>ci</i>		<i>etum</i>	<i>vi</i>		<i>sum</i>
<i>di</i>		<i>sum</i>	<i>si</i>		<i>sum</i>
<i>gi</i>		<i>etum</i>	<i>psi</i>		<i>ptum</i>
<i>li</i>		<i>sum</i>	<i>ti</i>		<i>tum</i>
<i>mi</i>		<i>tum</i>	<i>vi</i>		<i>tum</i>
<i>ni</i>		<i>tum</i>	<i>ui</i>		<i>tum</i>
<i>pi</i>		<i>tum</i>	<i>xi</i>		<i>tum</i>

FINIS.

E.

5

3.

in